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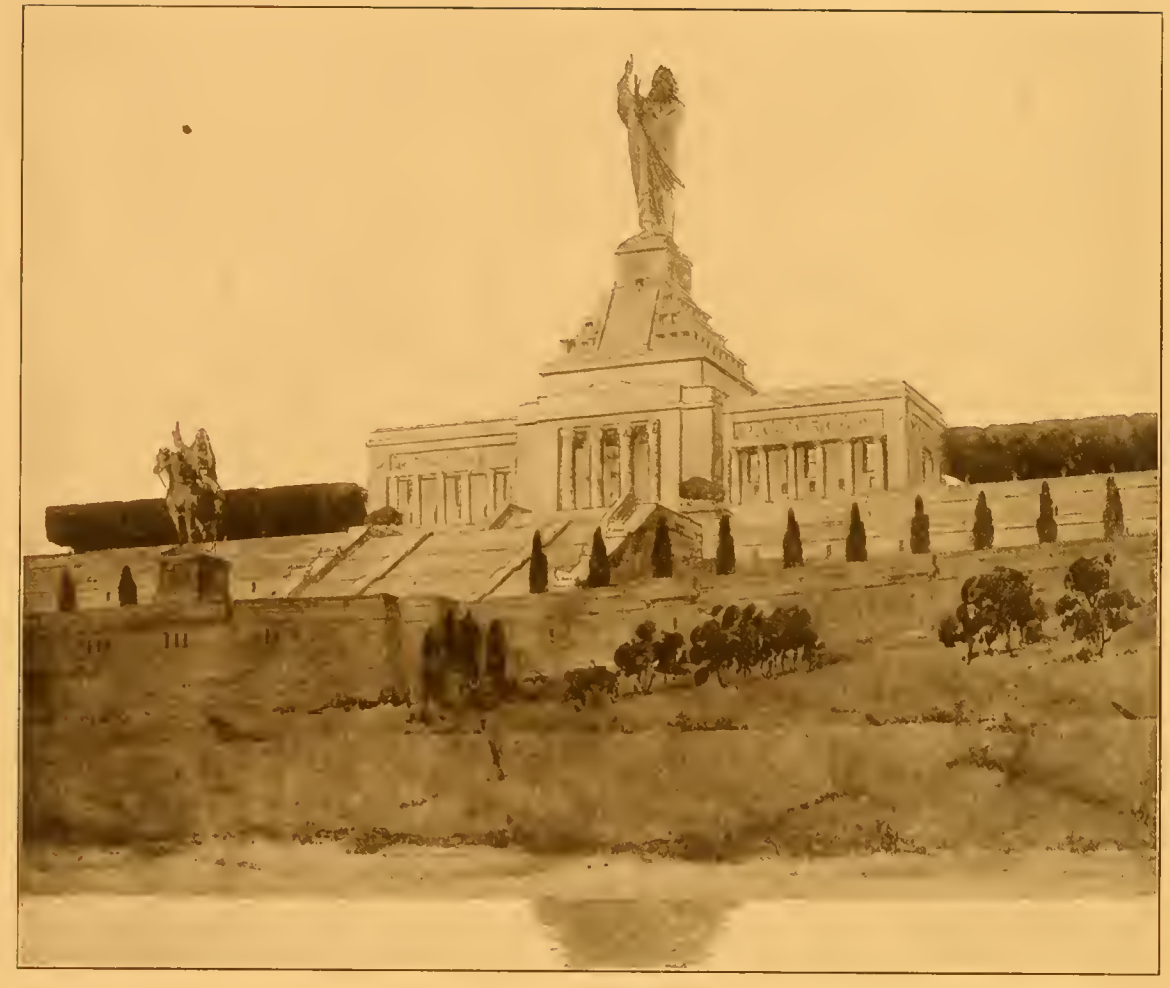

The National American Indian Memorial

at

Fort Wadsworth, Harbor of New York

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H. R. 1671.

Sixty-second Congress of the United States of America;

At the First Session,

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

AN ACT

To provide a suitable memorial to the memory of the North American Indian.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there may be erected, without expense to the United States Government, by Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, of New York City, and others, on a United States reservation, in the harbor of New York, in the State of New York, and upon a site to be selected by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, a suitable memorial to the memory of the North American Indian.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act a commission, consisting of the chairman of the Committee on the Library of the United States Senate, the chairman of the Committee on the Library of House of Representatives, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Robert C. Ogden, of the city of New York, shall be created, with full authority to select a suitable design, and to contract for and superintend the construction of the said memorial, the design of the memorial to be subject to the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts.

Champ Clark

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Thos. Marshall

~~Vice President of the United States and~~

President of the Senate. pro tempore

Approved

Dec. 8th 1911

Wm H Taft

©CLA346254

Ceremonies Attending the Official Inauguration

of the

National American Indian Memorial

at

Fort Wadsworth

Harbor of New York

February Twenty-second, Nineteen-thirteen

at Twelve o'clock, Noon

by

Honorable William Howard Taft

President of the United States

Members of the Cabinet

The Governor of the State of New York

The Mayor of the City of New York

Thirty Indian Chiefs from Western Reservations

and other distinguished guests

Naval and Military Demonstrations

National American Indian Memorial Association

HARBOR OF NEW YORK

President—RODMAN WANAMAKER, ESQ.

Vice-President—HONORABLE JOSEPH H. CHOATE (provisional)

Secretary DR. JOSEPH KOSSUTH DIXON

Treasurer and Bank of Deposit J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Advisory and Executive Committee (to be completed)—
J. FREDERIC TAMS
DR. GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ
JAMES HERMAN RIDDER

Vice-Presidents, City of New York (to be completed)
ROBERT C. OGDEN

Vice-Presidents, City of Philadelphia
HONORABLE JOHN WANAMAKER
E. T. STOTESBURY
N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE
JOHN G. JOHNSON

Honorary President, *ex officio*
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

Honorary Vice-Presidents, the Cabinet, *ex officio*
Secretary of State, PHILANDER C. KNOX
Secretary of the Treasury, FRANKLIN MacVEAGH
Secretary of War, HENRY L. STIMSON
Attorney-General, GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM
Postmaster-General, FRANK H. HITCHCOCK
Secretary of the Navy, GEORGE VON L. MEYER
Secretary of the Interior, WALTER L. FISHER
Secretary of Agriculture, JAMES WILSON
Secretary of Commerce and Labor, CHARLES NAGEL

NOTE.—The President and Cabinet ratified this organization with autograph signatures.

Naval and Military Vice-Presidents
Admiral of the Navy, GEORGE DEWEY
Lieutenant-General NELSON A. MILES
Major-General LEONARD WOOD, Chief of Staff
Rear-Admiral of the Navy, JAMES B. MURDOCK
Major-General THOMAS H. BARRY
Commander of the Department of the East
General HORACE PORTER
Colonel WILLIAM M. BLACK
Colonel, Corps of Engineers, Harbor of New York
Colonel S. W. ROESSLER
Colonel, Corps of Engineers, Harbor of New York

NOTE.—The Naval and Military Vice-Presidents signified their endorsement of the organization by autograph signatures.

Vice-Presidents—
THE GOVERNORS OF THE VARIOUS STATES OF THE UNION

y Vice-Presidents
MAYORS OF THE TWO PRINCIPAL CITIES IN EACH STATE
' Mayors, so far requested, have given their autograph signatures.

Official Personnel of the Inauguration Ceremonies

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
HONORABLE WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

CABINET

HONORABLE GEORGE VON L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy
HONORABLE HENRY L. STIMSON, Secretary of War
HONORABLE WALTER L. FISHER, Secretary of the Interior

HONORABLE JACOB H. GALLINGER, President of the United States Senate
HONORABLE CHAMP CLARK, Speaker of the House of Representatives

HONORABLE GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE, Chairman, Committee on Library, U. S. Senate
HONORABLE JAMES L. SLAYDEN, Chairman, Committee on Library, House of Representatives

HONORABLE F. H. ABBOTT, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs
MAJOR JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Inspector of Department of the Interior

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
HONORABLE WILLIAM SULZER

MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
HONORABLE WILLIAM J. GAYNOR

NAVAL ESCORT

U. S. S. "DOLPHIN," detailed for duty, with Band
REAR-ADMIRAL HUGO OSTERHAUS
DETAIL OF MARINES

MILITARY ESCORT

MAJOR-GENERAL LEONARD WOOD
Chief of Staff, and Aide
MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS H. BARRY
Commander of Department of the East, and Staff
BATTALION OF UNITED STATES TROOPS
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND MILITARY BAND
FORT HAMILTON MILITARY BAND

INDIAN CHIEFS FROM WESTERN RESERVATIONS

NORTHERN CHEYENNE
- Chief Two Moons
- Chief Little Wolf
- Chief Black Wolf
- Chief Wooden Leg
- Chief Shoulder Blade

ARIKARA
- Chief Little White Man
- Chief Little Low Land

GROS VENTRE
- Chief Young
- Chief Old Dog
- Chief Drags Wolf
- Chief Wounded Face
- Chief Rustler

MANDAN
- Joseph Packeneau

CROW—APSARAKA
- White Man Runs Him
- Chief Plenty Coups
- Chief Medicine Crow

SHIVELY, Interpreter

MINICONJOU SIOUX
- Chief Swan

OGALLALA SIOUX
- Chief Red Cloud
- Chief Red Hawk

YANKTON SIOUX
- Chief Pretty Voice Eagle
- Chief Runs the Enemy
- Chief Hollow Horn Bear

STANDING ROCK SIOUX
- Chief One Feather

CROW CREEK SIOUX
- Chief Ghost Bear

BLACKFEET
- Mountain Chief
- Chief Big Spring
- Chief Black Weasel
- Chief Little Dog

SOUTHERN CHEYENNE
- Chief Brave Bear

SAN CARLOS APACHE
- Nethla

KIOWA
- Chief Lone Wolf

CHIPPEWA
- Chief Red Blanket
- Chief Gay-she-geor-ar-sh

Program

Dr. Joseph Kossuth Dixon, Presiding

Leader of the two Wanamaker Historical Expeditions to the North American Indian, and Secretary of the National American Indian Memorial Association.

1. National Air, "America" - - - *Fort Hamilton Military Band, Governor's Island Military Band, U. S. S. "Dolphin" Band*

2. The Purpose of the Indian Memorial, *Dr. Joseph Kossuth Dixon*

3. Address — *Honorable William Howard Taft*
President of the United States

PRESIDENT TAFT WILL DIG THE FIRST SHOVELFUL OF EARTH, AS CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF THE NATION, THUS INAUGURATING THE WORK OF CONSTRUCTING THE MEMORIAL.

IMMEDIATELY AS THE PRESIDENT LIFTS THE SOIL, THE BATTLESHIP WILL FIRE TWENTY-ONE GUNS, THE PRESIDENTIAL SALUTE.

4. Address — *Chief Hollow Horn Bear, a Full-blooded Sioux*
One of the Participants in the Custer Fight

THE ADDRESS OF CHIEF HOLLOW HORN BEAR WILL BE INTERPRETED BY MAJOR JAMES McLAUGHLIN, INDIAN AUTHOR, AND INSPECTOR INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

THE INDIAN CHIEF WILL CONTINUE THE DIGGING OF THE EARTH WITH THE THIGH BONE OF A BUFFALO, THE INDIAN'S PRIMITIVE IMPLEMENT.

THE GUNS OF FORT WADSWORTH WILL FIRE A SALUTE IN HONOR OF THE RED MEN —THE FIRST INHABITANTS OF THE SOIL WHERE THE GUNS ARE MOUNTED.

Program

5. War Song - Mountain Chief and the Group of Chiefs

6. Hoisting the American Flag by the Indian Chiefs

THE THIRTY INDIAN CHIEFS WILL HOIST THE UNITED STATES FLAG, AS A SYMBOL OF THEIR LOYALTY TO OUR NATION—THEIR RECOGNITION OF THE GOVERNMENT AGAINST WHICH THEY FOUGHT WHEN CUSTER FELL, SLAIN BY THESE VERY INDIANS ON THAT FATAL JUNE DAY, 1876—AND AS A PROPHECY OF THE MEMORIAL TO THEIR RACE TO RISE ON THIS GROUND.

PRECEDING THE HOISTING OF THE FLAG, DR. IRVIN J. MORGAN'S ORIGINAL INDIAN MUSIC, "THE INDIAN'S REQUIEM," TYPIFYING THE "VANISHING RACE," SPECIALLY COMPOSED FOR THE INDIAN LECTURES RESULTING FROM THE WANAMAKER HISTORICAL EXPEDITIONS, WILL BE RENDERED.

THE REQUIEM WILL FOLLOW THE RAISING OF THE FLAG UNTIL THE STARS AND STRIPES ARE MAST-HEADED, WHEN THE COMBINED MILITARY BANDS WILL MERGE INTO THE EXULTANT STRAINS OF THE "STAR-SPANGLED BANNER," SIGNIFYING THE UNION OF THE FIRST DWELLERS ON THE SOIL WITH THE CIVILIZATION OF OUR DAY.

7. Presentation of Bronze Tablet marking the Site of the Memorial
Doctor George Frederick Kunz

President of the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society

8. National Air, "Hail, Columbia!" Combined Military Bands

National Memorial to the North American Indian

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS AND PLANS

The latest authentic Government statistics declare that the North American Indian, as a race, is rapidly vanishing. The rate of decrease since the coming of the white man is, up to the present moment, that of sixty-five per cent. The day is not far in the Nation's "tomorrows" when the Indian, as a type, will have passed forever from this continent—his footprints are already marking the sands of the Western Ocean.

There are many evidences of the character, oratorical ability, heroism and virility of this striking race. The iconoclasm of civilization has relentlessly swept forward, and the red man, without his will, has been compelled to face the setting sun.

It has been conceived that a race possessing so many striking and wonderful characteristics, once having the liberty to roam over the entire continent,—indeed, the first American,—that the memory and deeds, and life, and mysticism of this people should be immortalized and a record of the race preserved for all future generations.

LOCATION

By Act of the Sixty-second Congress, this memorial was authorized, and was approved by President Taft. According to the provisions of the bill, Honorable George Von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, and Honorable Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, approved the site of old Fort Tompkins, at Fort Wadsworth, in the Harbor of New York. This site received the unanimous commendation of the Federal Fine Arts Commission, together with the Art Commission of the City of New York, as being the most appropriate and artistic location for such a memorial. The rise of ground, the relation to the old forts and to the landscape, and the possibility of the memorial being seen by incoming and outgoing ships from the Battery to Sandy Hook and far into the interior of New Jersey and the surrounding waters make it an ideal location.

SCOPE

The concept of the founder of this memorial is that he should not alone place a mammoth bronze figure of the North American Indian upon the highest hill-crest in the harbor as a witness of the passing race to all the nations of the world as they come to our shores, but his purpose is to perpetuate all that the Indian was—his manner of life, representations of his habitat, his customs and costumes; and to this end this monument comprises a small museum, thirty-five feet high, which is to contain, in the various sections, the various styles of Indian homes; an art gallery for all prints and paintings that may be procured of Indian life; a section giving a collection of his weaponry; a costume section showing what he wore; a home section showing his method of life; a section for animals of the chase, showing the life upon which he subsisted; a library section, containing books of Indian lore;—the idea being that the mammoth bronze figure, which is to rise on a pedestal seventy feet high, the statue rising sixty feet, shall preside in bronze over all that represents the primeval Indian on this continent. At the foot of the monument on the lower terrace will be the equestrian statue of an Indian as he is known to-day.

COMPOSITION

As a matter of composition, the architecture, standing on this height against the open sky, should be rugged and large in scale, without too much detail, as it will be seen mostly in silhouette against the sky. It should also express the museum as a part of the design as well as the memorial character for which it is undertaken.

CHARACTER

As to character, it should be remembered that it is a tribute of modern civilization, and is being built by a civilized nation to a race of primitive people. No attempt has been made to establish an Indian style of architecture, but rather to incorporate the character of the people in a design which should be modern and the expression of a civilized people. The dominant feature of this design is to be an Indian in a striking and characteristic pose that will reveal the soul of the Indian himself. The bow and arrow, with the left hand hanging entirely at full length, indicates that he is through with his war weaponry; the uplifted hand, with the two fingers extended toward the open sea, is the universal peace sign of the Indian. Thus he gives, in bronze a perpetual welcome to the nations of the world, as he gave welcome to the white man when he first came to these shores, and thus we have combined the impress of modern civilization in the base, and what the Indian thought of himself in the bronze statue.

Note.—The Indian shown in the design is tentative. It is not to be considered the work of the sculptor.

ARCHITECT, THOMAS HASTINGS SCULPTOR, DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH

Address — *Dr. Joseph Kossuth Dixon*

The Purpose of the Memorial

It is the supreme struggle of humanity to survive the past— to gather up the ashes of yesterday and pour them into the urn of today —to perpetuate and memorialize heroism and valor, the dignity and glory of the consummate achievements of men and the age in which they have lived.

So far as can be learned, never before in the history of mankind has a monument been erected to a race of people. The ceremonies inaugurating this memorial to the North American Indian are, therefore, pregnant with significance. Over this ground he once roamed, the sea, the sky, the land, his patrimony. For long years this spot has been dedicated to the bulwarks of armed defense. Today, by official act, the President of the United States consecrates this hill-top to the perpetuation of the life and history of the Red Man.

It is fitting that President, Cabinet, Senators and Congressmen, Governors and Mayors, eminent citizens, soldiers and marines, together with noted Indian Chiefs from the Western Reservations should assemble on the birthday of our First President to establish a Memorial to the First American.

The voices of the past, voices from out the primeval forests, voices from the far stretches of the Western plains have been heard—and we are now to realize in granite and bronze an expression of the life of the American people.

Posterity will applaud the honor we do ourselves in gathering up the life story of this virile and picturesque race, while yet the rays of the setting sun fall upon their departing footprints.

This Memorial will rise—blending in its architecture and sculpture the thoughts of the past and triumphs of our civilization. The gigantic bronze figure that will surmount the splendid pedestal will face the sea, extending the universal peace sign of the Indian, giving welcome to the Nations of the earth as they pass through this greatest gateway to the New World. A lonely lofty figure, where the sea will forever moan a dirge for a vanished race; where sun and stars, and wind and thunder, the gods in his great World-cathedral, may utter the speech of his soul—while a child of the woods and plains—but now to fall upon unheeding ears of bronze.

The Last Outpost

© RODMAN WANAMAKER, 1910

History of the Ground on which the Memorial is Erected

The Dutch called the Narrows the Hamels-Hoofden. which means the Sheep's Heads. The neighboring Sheepshead Bay probably derived its name from this source. The site of Fort Wadsworth is most appropriate for an Indian statue, for Indians dwelt there at the time of the European advent. Isaak de Rasieres in a letter to Samuel Blommaert, telling of his arrival in New York Harbor on July 27, 1626,—the same year in which the first permanent colony was planted on Manhattan Island,—says of the Narrows and the Fort Wadsworth site:

> "Between the Hamels-Hoofden, the width as about a cannon's shot of 2000 (yards); the depth 10, 11, 12 fathoms. They are tolerably high points and well wooded. The west point is an island, inhabited by from 80 to 90 savages, who support themselves by planting maize."

In 1630, the island was granted by the Directors of the West India Company to Michael Pauw. Land titles do not appear to have been clearly defined in those early days, and in 1636 Gov. Wouter Van Twiller registered the island in the name of David De Vries. The Dutch pastured hogs on the island and when some of these disappeared, the loss was blamed on the Indians, although it is said in their defense that the hogs were really stolen by Dutchmen who stopped at the island for wood and water. At any rate, troubles broke out, and on September 7, 1641, the Indians killed several white men of De Vries' colony.

In that same year, Cornelis Melyn laid claim to the island by virtue of a grant of the Directors of the West India Company, and on November 2, 1641, Governor Kieft asked De Vries if he would permit Melyn "to go upon the point of Staten Island where the maize land lay, saying that he wished to let him plant it, and that he would place soldiers there who would make a signal by displaying a flag, to make known at the fort"—Fort Amsterdam—"whenever ships were in the bay," to which De Vries consented. A block fort is said to have been built here at the time this early signal station was established; and within a short time the Oude Dorp, or old town, was begun at Arrochar, near the bounds of the Fort Wadsworth reservation. In 1642 Melyn secured a patent as patroon of the whole of Staten Island except the bowery of Captain De Vries.

Each successive grantee purchased the island from the Indians; but these conveyances appear not to have been complete and final until the purchase of April 13, 1670, which is noted in history as "one of the most prominent acts in the administration of Governor Lovelace, because it was the final extinction of the Indian claim to the Island." The previous bargains had been confirmed to the English by the principal Sachem the year before, but as several inferior chiefs presented claims a new bargain was made in 1670 by which possession was given in the most formal manner "by turf and twig."

The original deed was signed April 13, 1670, "by Aquepo, Warrenes, Minqua Sachemack, Pemantowes, Quewequeen, Wawanecameck and Mataris, on behalf of theirselves as the true owners and lawful Indian proprietors of Staten Island," but as some of the younger Indians were not present on that occasion, the deed was again delivered in their presence on April 15 and each child and youth signed with his or her mark. The names thus added to the deed were: "Pewowahone, about 5 yeares old, a boy; Rokoques, about 6 yeares old, a girle; Shinginnemo, about 12 yeares old, a girle; Kanarehanse, about 12 yeares old, a girle; Maquadus, about 15 yeares old, a young man; Asheharewas, about 20 yeares old, a young man."

The consideration was

400 fathoms of wampum.	30 kettles.	30 axes.
30 match coates.	20 guns.	30 hoes.
8 coats of dozens made up.	1 firkin of powder.	50 knives.
30 shirts.	60 bars of lead.	

This land appears to have had several Indian names, referring to different characteristics. Ruttenber gives Matawucks as a name for the island in 1631. This name (identical with Matouacs, an Indian name for Long Island) means land of the periwinkle. Matanuck, another Indian name, is probably the same. Another more frequently used was the equivalent of the Delaware Achwowangeu, meaning high, sandy banks. The Dutch form of that name was Eghquaons, and the English variant Aquehonga. In the deed to De Vries in 1636 it is called Monacknong, sometimes spelled Manacknong, and means island place. In the deed to Governor Lovelace in 1670, the island is designated by the hyphenated name Aquehonga-Manacknong, a title which is supposed to cover the portions owned by the Raritans and Hackinsacks, respectively. The Dutch called it Staten Eylant, or Staten Island, as early as 1633, and perhaps earlier, in honor of the States-General of the old country.

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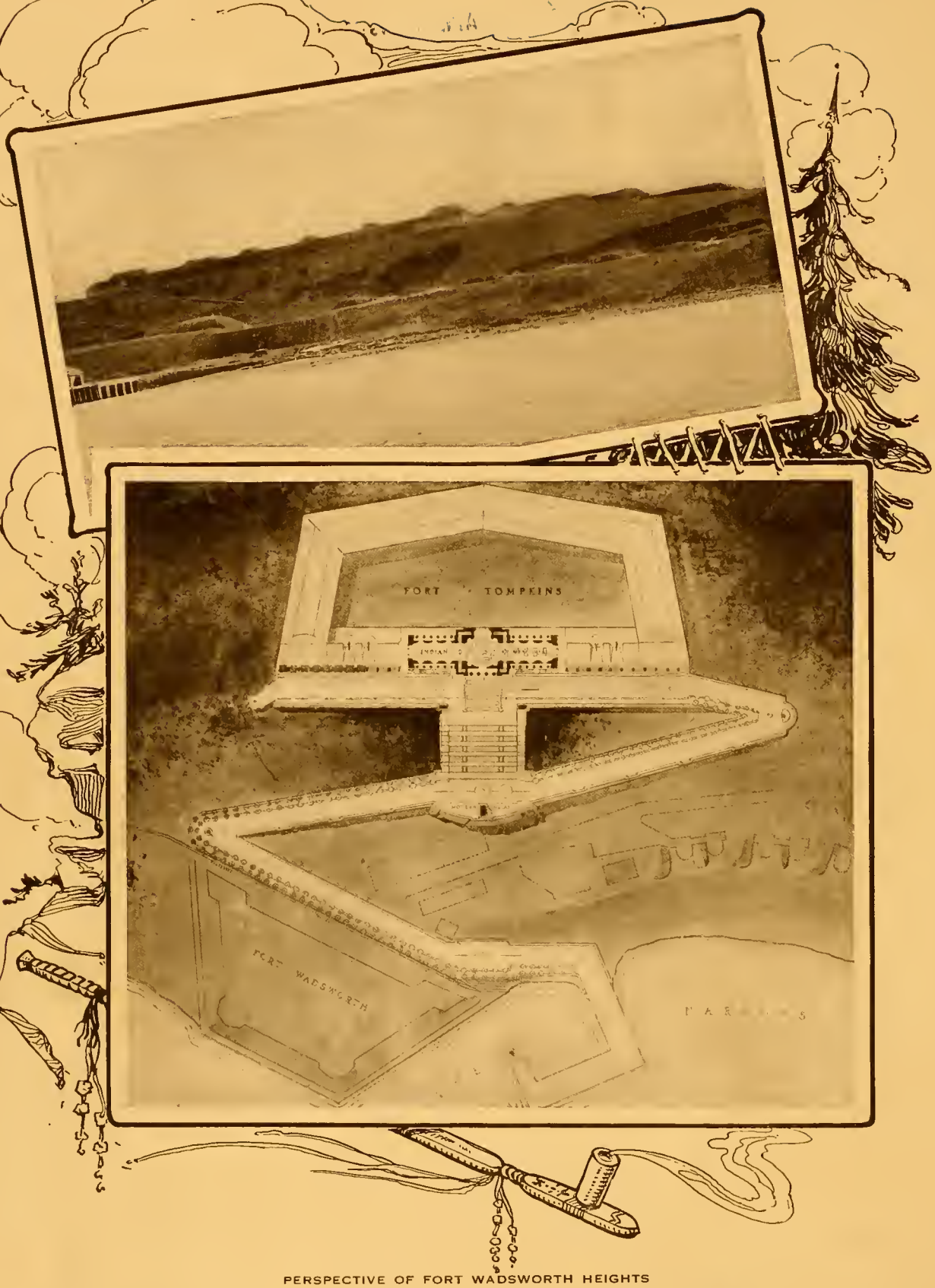

PERSPECTIVE OF FORT WADSWORTH HEIGHTS

DIAGRAM OF GROUND PLAN

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N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA

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